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many of our industrial processes. The first volume, by the author of one of the standard works on the subject (*Diseases of Occupation*), treats in most readable fashion of the air we breathe, the influence of workshops, the relation of work and efficiency, provisions for the health of the worker, the choice of careers, the different reactions to industrial processes and poisons, the choice of a career and the dangers of gases and electricity. It will prove valuable and interesting to public health workers, and will give much information to the general citizen who wants a bird's-eye view of the subject.

The second volume is the largest and most complete handbook the writer of this note has seen. To it some twenty-nine men and women from Europe as well as America have contributed, in addition to the editors. Among these are not only physicians and teachers but engineers, statisticians, public health officials and social workers. Each topic is discussed in detail and definite medical suggestions are made so that it becomes at once a valuable handbook for the practising physician. The material is presented in such fashion that it becomes likewise an indispensable reference book for all who are interested in manufacturing and the influence of industrial life on social conditions.

The book is divided into three main divisions. In the first we find the discussion of Specific and Systemic Diseases of Occupation, Fatigue and Neuroses, Occupational Affections of the Nose, Mouth, Throat, Eye and Ear (414 pages). Part II deals with the Etiology and Prophylaxis of Occupational Diseases, Vocational Hygiene, including the liberal professions as well as farmers and general manufactures (346 pages). Part III considers The Function of Clinics in the Prevention of Occupational Diseases (with an account of the Clinic at Milan), Statistical Studies and Legislation and Governmental Study for the Prevention of Occupational Diseases.

It is impossible in the space assigned me for this note to do more than thus hint at the contents. Though not a medical man, I have found great pleasure and profit in the hours spent in reading this volume and in looking up many points on which I desired information. It is a storehouse of knowledge and will be immensely useful to the teacher of economics and sociology, to the business man, and to insurance officials, as well as to those in charge of public health work or the care of the sick. It deserves a place in every college or public library,

CARL KELSEY.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

PAYNE, GEORGE HENRY. *The Child in Human Progress*. Pp. xix, 400. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

The author began to study the origin of the child protective movement in the United States, but continued until he had studied the attitude toward children in the ancient Far East, in Egypt, Arabia, Assyria, Greece, Rome, medieval and modern Europe, colonial and nineteenth century America and among some primitive peoples. He closes with a sketch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of New York. While the book is practically limited to a description of the various forms of neglect, cruelty and abuse from which children have suffered, it nevertheless gives to the student of child welfare a historical perspective which no other book has given.

The book does not attempt to trace development in any systematic way except by the method of citation and brief discussion of a multitude of writers in many lands and ages, each of whom describes in concrete terms the treatment which children of his day received. From such data, however, the reader can see for himself the changes in attitude and feeling toward children, on which foundations all efforts toward the positive and constructive phases of child welfare have been based.

For its selected bibliography and specific citation of contemporary writers the book is especially valuable.

H. W. T.

WOLFE, ALBERT B. *Readings in Social Problems*. Pp. xiii, 804. Price, \$2.80. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1916.

The social problems discussed in this book of readings are five-fold: immigration, marriage and divorce, the woman problem, the negro problem, and an interrelated group of population problems. The latter includes such subjects as the Malthusian theory of population, the declining birth rate, socialism and population, eugenics, infant mortality, and the ethics of population policies. The editor's comments introduce the discussion of each problem. References are given at the close of the discussion of each specific topic. These bibliographical references are well chosen and usable.

The difficulties inherent in selecting readings for such a range of fundamental social problems are apparent. But little space can be devoted to some phases of a topic which deserve a more comprehensive discussion. Sometimes interrelationships can only be touched upon. For example, the close nexus between the marriage and divorce situation and the economic and social status of woman can hardly be developed and emphasized in the logical manner which it deserves where different authors are discussing detailed limited fields of the general problem. However, such difficulties are inherent in a book of readings and the comments of the editor in introducing each set of problems are helpful. Moreover, the general excellence of the selections will lead the thoughtful reader to see the fundamental relationships of these various problems.

J. G. S.